Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 27TH, 1829. [NUMBER 2,034.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

TENDERS will be received at the 1st Assistant Commissary General's Office until the 31st instant for Provisions &c. required for the use of the Sappers and Miners at Versovah, for a period of 4 months, Lists of the Supplies daily and from time to time required may be seen and other particulars known on application at this Office at any time.

Good Security will be required from the person whose Tender shall appear most advantageous to Government for the due performance of his engagement.

F. RYBOT,
Acting 1st Assist. Comy. Gen.

BOMBAY,
1ST ASSIST. COMY. GEN. OFFICE,
Bombay 21st May, 1829.

ज्याद्दिर खबर दिल्हिजाते ऐसिजे सोवजे वर्सावा यथे खा णि खण्याचे यांस भातें वगैरे ४ महिने लागतें त्याच्या मखत्या [redacted] अर्ज्या पहिला आसिसटेंट कमिसारी जनराल याचे अ फिसांत चालते महिन्याचे २१ बें तारखे पर्यंत घेतल्या जातील द दिवस वारंवार काय पुर्वटा ला ल त्याचि याद आणि आण खी सविलर ह्या अफिसांत वि चारिलेअसतां हरकेल्हां मिळेल ज्याची अर्जि सर्कारचे फारन फ्याची दिसेल त्याजकडून त्या चा करार पूराकरण्याचो चांग ला जामिन घेतला जाइल

टि रैबोट्
आकटिंग फस्ष्ट आसि
स्टेनट कमिसारि जनराल
मुंबइ बेथिल पहिले आसिस्टे
नट कमिसारि जनरालचें अफिस
ता॥ २१ विं मे १८२९

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, in the Form of a PAMPHLET, the Speech delivered on Tuesday, the 21st April by Sir John Peter GRANT from the Bench, on the occasion of his finally closing the Supreme Court until the commencement of the next Term.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
Bombay, 27th May, 1829.

LOG BOOKS

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithopraphed on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

FOR SALE
at the Gazette Office.

The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's

CODE OF SIGNALS,

For the Merchant's Service,

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING,
PRICE RUPEES TEN.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27th *May*, 1829.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-Morrow the 28th Inst.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

TIN Catty Boxes for Green Tea, Piece Goods, Glass Ware, Household Furniture &c.

AND AT ONE O'CLOCK.

A High Cast Gray Arab Horse with Saddle and Bridle,

Bombay, 27th May, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-Morrow the 28th Instant.
AT THEIR ROOMS
THE
Household Furniture
OF A GENTLEMAN
Leaving the Presidency,

COMPRIZING Dining, Breakfast, and Sofa Tables, Sideboard, Jackwood Chairs, Couches, Book Case, Teapoys, Vase Jamps, Treble Branch Wall Shades, with Pans and Drops with Gilt Mountings, Plated Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Glass and Earthen Ware &c.

Meadows Street, 27th May, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A SUPERIOR Silver Pocket CHRONOMETER by CATHRE.

PRICE RS. 750.

Meadows Street, 27th May, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
ABOUT 30 DOZEN OF,
HODGSON'S
PALE ALE
WELL UP IN BOTTLE
PRICE 9 RS. PER DOZEN.

Meadows Street, 27th May, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT
BAROUCHE
PAINTED GREEN WITH SUITABLE TRIMMINGS,
PRICE RS. 1,300.

Meadows Street, 27th May, 1829.

TO LET,

ON COLABA.

AN upper Roomed Bungalow, for particulars apply to HIGGS and BRIGGS.

Bombay, 27th May, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs.	Qr.
BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829	5	"
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.	7	"
Articles of War	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each	1	"
Policies of Insurance do	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett	"	2
Interest Bonds....do	"	2
Bills of Lading.....do	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each	"	2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

THIS DAY,

Wednesday the 27th Inst.

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS.

A VARIETY of Articles of Furniture, Hodgson's Pale Ale, a few new Saddles, Ladies Bonnets and Millinery, Wearing Apparel, Superior Sparkling Champaigne in Pints, also a variety of other Articles. With the property of the late Capt. WHYTE as formerly advertized and the Invoice of Choice black Tea belonging to his estate imported per *Caledonia*.

And a quantity of wearing apparel accoutrements &c. the property of an Officer lately deceased.

Nesbit Lane, 27th May, 1829.

On FRIDAY next the 29th Instant

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Plate, and Handsome Household Furniture, belonging to the Venerable the Archdeacon, at his residence at Byculla. The property will be on view on Thursday the 28th instant.

Nesbit Lane, 27th May, 1829.

On Saturday next the 30th Instant.

AT 4 P. M.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE APOLLO GREEN,
Near the Cooperage.

ABOUT sixty prime Dantzic Spars imported on the *Elizabeth* from Hamburgh—TERMS CASH and the lots cleared forthwith.

ON MONDAY NEXT 1ST. JUNE.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THE
Household Furniture
AND PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
CAPT. BARTON,
OF THE ARTILLERY
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE
AT MATOONGHA.

PARTICULARS will be made known by Catalogues in a day or two and the property be on view from Saturday next.

N. B. all claims upon this Estate to be forwarded to Major J. H. DUNSTERVILLE for adjustment.—

Nesbit Lane, 27th May, 1829.

Prime Salted Salmon,

JUST IMPORTED.

A FEW Kegs of the above may be had at the Godowns of FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., at 8 Rupees the Keg.

FOR SALE

AT
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's.

THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.

HOLT'S Law of shipping	Rs.		25
Canning's speeches.	6 vols.	"	75
Legend's of Killarney	2	"	20
Memoirs of de Ricci	2	"	25
Hebers Palestine & other poems	1	"	10
Malcolm's History of Persia.	2	"	35
Tower Menagerie.	1	"	20
Literary Souvenir.	1	"	11
Juvenile Do.	1	"	7
Naval and Military Magazine up to No. 4 Rs. ea. No., Constables Miscellany up to the latest period.			7

THEY HAVE ALSO
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A VERY fast pulling Ship's GIG 32 feet in length, copper fastened with six Oars, quite new, just imported Rs. 500.

Nesbit Lane, 27th May, 1829.

TO BE HAD

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

RIPE Hodgson's Pale Ale..... 9 Rs. per Do
Ditto Charrington and Sims's..... 7 do. do.

They have also received a few Hhds of Hodgson's prime October Brewing. with an assortment of Fisher and Moxay, BISCUITS and a few Dozens Real Highland Whiskey @ 12 Rs. pr. Doz. in Pints.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. SHOTTON AND Co.

COCKBURN and Co's Sherry per Butt	Rs. 650
Ditto Claret per dozen	Rs. 30
Ditto Port in quarts per do	Rs. 25
Ditto Ditto in pints per do	Rs. 14
Ditto Ditto per Hhd	Rs. 300
Superior Malmsy in half quarter Casks	Rs. 100
Cautenac Claret per dozen	Rs 25
A. and J. Little and Co's London Paticular Teneriffe, per Pipe	Rs. 300
Ditto Ditto, per Hhd	Rs. 150

Bombay, 27th May, 1829.

Messrs. Patrick Stewart & Co.

HAVE received for Sale a double Barrelled FOWLING PEICE, with detonating Locks by JOSEPH MANTON.

PRICE RUPEES 750.
Bombay, 27th May, 1829.

LOST.

A YOUNG Rough Black TERRIER BITCH, named *Ida*. Whoever will bring her to the Gazette Office will receive a Reward of ONE GOLD MOHUR.

Bombay, 27th May, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the

REVISED TARIFF,

And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few copies of the Trial of

CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,

H. C. MARINE,
PRICE RUPEES 5.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT a Petition to the Court for relief of Insolvent Debtors in name of GULAM ALLEY RAUTT formerly of Calvee near Tannah, Timber Merchant, and now a prisoner in the Gaol of Bombay praying for the benefit of the Act. 9th Geo. IV, Cap. 73. has been filed in my Office.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
26th May, 1829.

محکمہ مدیونان نادارمنبي
ازین جا خبر داده میشود کہ
غلام علی راٹ هیزم فروش وباشنده
کلوي نزدیک تهانہ فی الحال در
قید خانہ مذبی مقید است در محکمہ
کورٹ کہ محمد مدیون نادار است
عرض میکند و انتفاع از حکم نامہ
۹ جارج چہارم باب ۷۳ در
خواست نموده وعرضي آن در آفیس
من ثبت کردیده
جان ۶ نمبر ۱۰ راہ فصیل
کلارک ۲۶ ماہ مي سنہ ۱۸۲۹

દીવાલીખા॰ દેવાદારો*

ખબર॰હીમાંથી॰ આપીયિજે॰
ગોવાસ્ત્ર॰ મહી॰રાટ॰શ્રી॰ થાણાંની॰ન
રદીકનાં॰શ્રી॰કલવીનો॰રેહવાશી॰લાકડાંનો॰
વેપારી॰ખિણી॰હાલ॰શ્રી॰મુમ્બઇની॰જેલખી
ખંધવીછે॰ખિણી॰દીવાલીખા॰દેવાદારીનો॰છુ
ટકારો॰કરનારો॰કોરટને॰અરજ॰કરીછેજે॰અર
જ॰ ૪ થાના॰ ૯ માં॰ વરશનાં॰ ૭૩ માં॰
ખાપ્રમાંની॰અદ્દલ॰મરૂને॰મલે॰ તેશારુ॰તેરૂની॰
અરજી॰આરૂરી॰આપીશખી॰ નીમાછછે*
નમખર॰ ૧૦ શ્રી॰રાંમપટ॰રી॰ ૬ જંન॰કા॰
તારીખ॰ ૨૬ શ્રી॰મેકિ॰ ૧૮૨૯ ૬ કલારક॰

नादार देणेदार

ज्याहिर खबर दिल्हि जाते ऐसिजे ज्यार्ज ४ था याचे ६ वें कायद्याचें ७३ वें कलमाचा उपयोग व्हावा ह्मणोन गुलाम आलि राट कळवेकर नजीक टाणे लाकडांचा उदमि हालि मुंबइ चे तुरंगांत बंदिवान आहे त्या चे नावांने नादर देणेदार यांचे मदतिविषइचे कोर्ट यास अर्जि केलि ती आमचे आफिसांत आलि आहे

ज्यान् का
क्लार्क

नंबर १० यां राम्पार्टरोव्
ता २६ मे १८२९

A CARD.

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 27th May, 1829.

FOR SALE.

TWO Young TERRIERS and a young Tractable POINTER, just arrived from Europe.—Apply at COWASJEE AND BURJORJEE'S Shop near Messrs. Shotton and Co's. Office.

Bombay, 27*th May*, 1829.

SECOND.
CALCUTTA LOTTERY
OF 1829.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO's Office, at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 27th May, 1829.

MATHIES AND BARRON,

Silver Smiths, Watch Makers and Jewellers.

BEG to acquaint the public that they have just received an assortment of JEWELLERY and PLATED WARE, of the latest fashions, which they can recommend on account of their very superior quality.

Bombay, 27*th May*, 1829.

FOR SALE
FOR CASH.
Broadwood's Piano-Fortes.

ENQUIRE of NANABHOY FRAMJEE at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 27*th May*, 1829.

FOR SALE.

CHARRINGTON'S BEER of the October brewing from the Ship *Eliza*, will be sold in quantities not under 4 Hhds. at 90 Rs. per Hhd.

Apply to ARDASEER NASSERWANJEE at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 27*th May*, 1829.

TO BE LET.

AT POONA from the present time to the 15th November, at the rate of Seventy Rupees per Month, a BUNGALOW, Situated in the Native Lines, which has just undergone a thorough repair and is in all respects ready for the reception of a Family. For particulars apply to TYABJEE AND Co. Bombay, or to PESTONJEE, Parsee at Poona.

Bombay, 27*th May*, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of J. HODGSON and CO, Boat Builders, Mast Makers, &c. at Mazagon will in future be carried on, by JOHN HODGSON, where any orders in the above line will be strictly attended to.

N. B. An excellent assortment of RIGA SPARS, on reasonable terms.

Bombay, 27*th May*, 1829.

Advertisement.

A TASTABLE HINDOO HISTORY, of Soodhunva in Mahratta by a latest Scholar is under revision for the press, also a Translation of the same in English, the former of these Books will be printed first, after which that of the English Translation, both separately. Gentlemen wishing to become Subscribers to the same are hereby requested to send their respective names to Mr. W. Gordon, at the Court House.

Bombay, 27*th May*, 1829.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT EDULJEE BYRAMJEE Lalley, having Contracted with DINSHAW HORMUSJEE DUNJEE Patell for the purchase of a piece or parcel of GROUND with a MESSUAGE TENEMENT and DWELLING BUNGALOW built thereon, situated at Nayggaum Village, adjoining the Garden and Bungalow of Jamsetjee Nanabhoy, any person or persons having any claims or demands thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritable, or otherwise; are hereby required to make the same known to E. C. MORGAN Esq. Attorney at Law, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise they will be precluded therein.—Dated the 22d May 1829.

જાહેર॰ખબર*

ખબર॰હીમાંથી॰આપીયિજે*

ફિલજી॰ખેહરાંમજી॰લાલીકિ॰જમીન
ની॰કટકો॰કિ॰તે॰ઉપર॰ખંગલીછે॰તેણે
મ્રાં॰દીનશાહા॰દોરમજી॰ખેંનજી॰પટેલ॰પા
શેથી॰વિયાતુ॰લેવાનુ॰શાકુ॰કીધું છે॰તે॰શ્રી॰ના
ગ્રામમાં॰જંમશેદજી॰નાંહાંનાલાઇની॰વાડી॰
તથા॰ખંગલાની॰પડીશમાંછે—કિ॰ઉપર॰ફર
કિ॰લીક॰મગર॰લીકોની॰દાવી॰ મગર॰માં
ગણ્યુ॰મગર॰ગીરવી॰દાવી॰મગર॰વારશી॰
પોયતો॰હોકિતો॰તે॰મણીમોકિ॰ માનથી॰દી
ન॰ ૧૪ ની॰મુદતમાં॰ આવીને॰ ઇ—શી—
મારગીન॰ઇશાકુકિ॰વકીલને॰ જહેર॰કરે—
તેમારપછી॰ કોઇનો॰ દાવો॰કબુલ॰ કરશે॰
નહી*

તારીખ॰ ૨૨ શ્રી॰મેકિ॰ ૧૮૨૯

For Freight & Passage
TO LONDON
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
ELIZA, A.I.
OF 350 TONS,
ADAM DIXON,
COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched on 1st of July, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. This vessel has a poop, and has excellent accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs ADAM, SKINNER &. CO.

Bombay, 27*th May*, 1829.

Passage to the Clyde,
THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING BARQUE
FORTUNE,
350 TONS,
JOHN GILKISON,
COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel has been newly coppered, has neat and comfortable accommodation for a few Passengers, carries a Surgeon and will be dispatched on 17th June.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 27*th May*, 1829.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. B. Justice, 5th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. J. P. Malcolmson,
Lt. Col. H. Y. Smith, 1st Cavy.
Capt. H. Jameson, 3d Cavy.
Supg. Surgn. F. Trash,
Cadet Richd. Phillips, Infy.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surgn J. Don, Vaccr. Deccan,
Lieut. A. Fraser, 18th Regt.
Lieut. W. M. Coghlan, Artillery,
Lieut. and Adjt. J. D. Browne, 16th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT. BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 23d.—The Hon'ble Company's Armed Ketch Chacer, Moosa Peerbhoy, Native Com. from Surat.

24th.—Ship Runnymede (Free Trader), Peter Wildridge Master from London, 4th Jan.

Do. Ship Lady Feversham (Free Trader), Stephenson Ellerby Master, from London 27th Dec. and the Cape 22d March, left at the latter place the Recovery, Cap. Chapman.

26th.—The Hon'ble C. Sloop of War Coote, J. H. Wilson Esq. Com. from Mangalore 19th May.

Do. Brig Janet (Free Trader), Robt. Lauthean Master from London 10th Dec. and Cape of Good Hope.

Passengers per Lady Feversham.—Mrs. Goodridge and 5 Daughters, Miss Baker, Capt. Collison, H. C. M., Mr. Malcolmson Asst. Surgn, Mr. Trash, Surgn, Mr. Philips Cadet, Mr. Dawson Free Mariner, and Mrs. Flower.

DEPARTURES.

MAY, 23d.—His Majesty's New Frigate Andromeda, John Furneaux Esq. Captain to London.

24th.—Barque Protector (Free Trader), Daniel Bragg, Master to London.

Do. Barque Elizabeth (Free Trader), James Greig, Master to Bussorah.

Do. Ship Aurora, Samuel Owen, Master to Madras and Calcutta.

25th.—Ship Lord Castlereagh, A. Hogg Master to China.

Passengers by Andromeda.—Mr. and Mrs. Shotton, and Mr. Purveyer.

By Protector.—Ensign Schnell H. M. 6th Regt. Lieut. Lancaster, Lieut. Hollingsworth H. M. 20th Regt. and Wm. Swain Private in the 6th Regt.

By Aurora.—Mr. and Mrs. Pittar.

By Lord Castlereagh.—T. F. Ranken Esq. and N. A. Wood Asst. Surg. Madras Establishment.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Prince of Orange for London; Mountstuart-Elphinstone for Greenock; Ann for China; Lowjee Family for China; Charles Forbes for China; Golconda for China; Bannerman for China; Pascoa for China; Sir Charles Malcolm for China; Cumbrian for China; H. C. Herefordshire for China; Samdany for Malay Coast; Prince of Wales for Malay Coast and Shaul Hamed for Malay Coast.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS.—Herefordshire, and Buckinghamshire.

FREE TRADERS.—Prince of Orange, Cumbrian, Eliza, Mount-Stuart Elphinstone, Fletcher, Janet, Fortune, Runnymede, and Lady Feversham.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Almeida, Charles Forbes, Ann, Lowjee, Pascoa, Carron, Milford, Golconda, Glenelg, Caledonia, Samdany, Shaul Hamed, Sir Charles Malcolm, and Elizabeth.

FRENCH.—La Cecilia, and Pallas.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Ternate, Benares, Palinurus, and Nautilus.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Rutnagherree, on the 3d instant, the Lady of D. Shaw, Esq. M. D., of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday the 18th Instant, at Sts. Thomas' Church, by the Revd. E. Mainwaring, Henry Patrick Hadow Esq. son of the Revd. James Hadow of Streatly, Bedfordshire, to Jane Charlotte, second daughter of Richard Holden Webb Esq. of the Custom House, London.

On Monday the 25th Inst., at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. H. Davies, Mr. Wm. Turner, Purser of the H. C. Brig of War Tigris, to Miss Juliana Williams.

DEATHS.

None.

ORIGINAL.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,

It was only within these few days I got a sight of the Courier, who it seems did not chuse by his own account, to hazard his bread and butter by publishing a letter, which "sneered at capricious authority and Leaden Hall Street"—This I was not much surprized at, nor can any one else be so, who for a moment considers the manner in which he has chosen to express his sentiments on the late medical regulations. In one of his papers he tells us, that as we were aware the reduction had been for some time in agitation, we should have been prepared for them (in what manner he does not say) but that now they have taken effect, we ought to sit quiet like good boys, and make no effort to counteract the same.

In his last of the 2nd Instant he has found out, that memorials from bodies of Military men have been transmitted through the Government of Bengal. This I am not exactly prepared to deny, but am perfectly satisfied that were the same to happen in this instance, such memorials would be construed into an act of gross insubordination, and probably with some justice, and as one way of cheating the Devil the Courier asks "could not each member of the service send in a *seperate* memorial, thus giving utterance to the complaints of the whole body without actually addressing the Court *in* a body?" a measure worthy of the source from whence it emanates, but utterly repugnant I trust to the habits and feelings of a Gentleman.

I entertain I must confess but very slight hopes of any amelioration of our condition even if as the Editor of the Courier, impertinently remarks your pages were to be graced "with a letter a week from each Surgeon or Assistant on the Establishment."

I should regret Sir that your paper should make "its fortune by lending its pages to the promotion of disaffection and complaint" yet as a member of a profession, whose efforts you have fearlessly endeavored to aid by bringing the just claims of an injured body of men before the public, I beg to offer you my best thanks and remain.

Sir,
Your obdt. Servant,
MEDICUS.

Guzerat, May.

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, ...at 30 days sight, 107. per 0 | 0
Madras, ...at 30 days sight, par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106 do. per 0 | 0 do

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton. £1 | 9
China..... Per Candy, Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH MAY, 1829.

By the LADY FAVERSHAM we have received a few Cape Papers to the 25th February, which contain little or nothing of Interest. It is expected that the Vintage of the present year, will fall considerably short of that of the last year. We have made a few extracts for which we refer to another part of our Paper.

We have been requested to state that the H. C. Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, spoke the Brig ONTARIO from Liverpool bound for the Cape and Calcutta in Lalitude 1° 56" North, Longitude 18° 27" West.

We have much pleasure in laying before our Military Reader the following Orders. The reductions in the latter part do not appear to us of a nature to create much regret. We indeed imagine they will be rather viewed with pleasure. 'Tis true that the *present* Supernumerary Ensigns (and they

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

are the only persons that can be said to suffer by the Regulation) will be kept longer in their present rank; but then when promotion does come, they will have advanced two steps more than they otherwise would to obtaining a Company, and after the absortion of all the Supernumerariés, Cornets Ensigns &c. will have three Steps gained by it.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 5TH MAY, 1829.

No. 93 of 1829.—In conformity with Instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has the satisfaction of announcing to the Armies of India, the following Arrangements:

2. Officers in the Company's Service will hereafter be eligible to Brevet Promotion for distinguished Services in Action, in the same manner as His Majesty's Officers.

3. The Rank of Colonel Regimentally, will be granted to every Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry; or of a Battalion of Engineers or Artillery; on the expiration of One Month from the date of these orders.

4. Commissions of Colonel will accordingly be issued to all Lieutenant Colonels Commandant at the Three Presidencies, bearing date the 5th of June, 1829; and every Officer obtaining a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry; or a Battalion of Engineers or Artillery, subsequently to the 5th Proximo, will be promoted to the Rank of Colonel Regimentally, from the date on which he succeeds to the situation of Commandant of a Corps.

5. Whatever General Officers may be required for the Company's Indian Staff, shall be taken from the Senior Colonels of their Service, to whom the temporary Rank of Brigadier General will be granted, until by the operation of His Majesty's General Brevets, the Armies of India shall be again supplied with the requisite number of General Officers.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col,*
Secry. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM: 5TH MAY 1829.

No. 94 of 1829.—In obedience to Orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the following Reductions will be carried into effect, simultaneously at the Three Presidencies, on the 5th June, Proximo.

2. Two Troops of each Regiment of Light Cavalry, and Two Companies of each Regiment of Native Infantry of the Line, with Two Lieutenants and One Cornet or Ensign in each.

3. The European and Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Extra to the New Establishment, to serve in their respective Ranks and Regiments as Supernumeraries, until absorbed by Casualties. The Established Strength of Troops of Light Cavalry to be Seventy Privates, and Companies of Infantry, Eighty Privates each, from the above date.

4. A proportionate reduction of Officers, namely Two Lieutenants, and One 2d Lieutenant or Ensign, to be likewise made in each Battalion of Engineers or Artillery, and in each European Regiment of Infantry; these Supernumerary Officers will be absorbed in the same manner as directed for those in the Cavalry and Native Infantry in the foregoing paragraph.

5. The Revised Establishment of European Officers for each Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, and for each Battalion of Engineeer and Artillery of the Three Presidencies, will consist of—

1 Colonel.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Major.
5 Captains.
8 Lieutenants.
4 2d. Lieutenants, Cornets or Ensigns.

6. The additional Major of Engineers, granted to Madras and Bombay by the foregoing Regulation, to complete the Officers of that Corps to Two Battalions at each Presidency, will have effect from the 5th Proximo.

7. The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such Subsidiary Orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the foregoing Reductions in the Army under the Presidency of Bengal.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Secy. to Govt. Mily Dept.

We beg to draw the attention of our Readers to the following Extract from the *City Article* in the Times of the 7th January, relative to the last Quarter's Revenue, in which we think it is clearly proved, that the boasted increase as compared with the preceeding Quarter is a mere fallacy,—and ought not for an instant to be relied upon by those, who wish to form a correct estimate of the prosperity of England, as far as its Revenue is concerned.

"The quarterly return of the revenue occupies, as usual, much attention in the city, where there is much conflict of opinion as to the evidence it really affords of increasing prosperity in the nation. The great features of the return are the Customs and the Excise, the former exhibiting a decrease of 233,052*l.*, and the latter an increase of 794,395*l.*, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. Those among the practical men in the city who take the least favourable view of the question, affirm that it is a fallacy to adduce the great excess under the head of Excise as arguing an increase in the comforts generally of the community at large, inasmuch as the recent alterations in the administration of the Excise and the Customs have removed a great portion of the articles which are the fair test of such a state of things from the Excise to the Customs, in which branch, as the return shows, there has occurred a considerable deficiency. The alterations alluded to are, that since the year 1825 the duties on coffee, cocoa, paper, foreign spirits, wine and tobacco, have been transferred from the Excise to the Customs, and therefore the Excise revenue is at present principally derivable from the duties on beer, malt, hops, tea, and British spirits. Upon this it is argued, that as it is notorious that the consumption of malt liquor is diminished, the increase in the Excise can only have proceeded from the increased consumption of tea and British spirits, which cannot fairly be inferred as an increase of comfort in the lower orders, but rather the reverse. The opponents to the favourable view of the quarterly return go on to affirm, that in the branch of the Customs, which since the transfer from the Excise now includes so many of the leading articles of general consumption, there having occurred a great deficiency, further evidence is afforded that the comforts of the community, so far from being on the increase, have undergone a material diminution. Without going the full length that this argument would carry us, it must be admitted that it has some foundation, and that it ought not to be overlooked by those who would form a just estimate of our financial situation.

To afford, however, a complete view of the objections which have been raised with respect to the quarterly return, we annex a communication from a correspondent which may be said to embody the whole of those circulated to-day in the city in the various quarters where it has undergone discussion. It must be taken with some allowance as evincing a determination to place the matter in the worst light; but the facts stated may, we believe, be relied on:—

"From the official returns of the Revenue, it appears that by comparing the quarter just expired with the corresponding quarter of last year, there is an increase in the excise of 794,395*l.*, but there is a decrease in the Customs of 233,052*l.*

"Great stress is laid on the excess in the Excise, as arguing an increase in the consumption of certain commodities which are called the comforts of the community; but the Excise is no longer what it was, and it must be remembered that since the year 1825, the duties on coffee, cocoa, paper, foreign spirits, tobacco and wine, have been transferred from the Excise, to the Customs, and that the Excise revenue is now principally derived from the duties on beer, malt, hops, tea, and British spirits. Now it is notorious that the consumption of malt liquor is diminished. The increase in the Excise must therefore proceed from the increased consumption of tea and gin; and whether we are to consider this as a proof of increased comfort, or whether it is not, on the contrary, a test of poverty and wretchedness, is a very considerable question. To us it appears that the Customs (which since the transfer from the Excise in 1825 now contains so many leading articles of general consumption) is a much better test than the Excise, and by the returns it appears that the Customs' duties are greatly deficient.

But to proceed. By comparing the Excise with the corresponding quarter of last year, we are comparing it with a quarter in which the Excise duties were deficient to the extent of 240,983*l.*; add also to this, that the Excise during the present quarter has received an addition of at least 120,000*l.* from duties on tea shipped to Ireland, and which by a recent regulation are now paid in this country instead of Ireland; and so that while by this regulation the English Exciseis increased upwards of 120,000*l.*, the Excise in Ireland will be diminished to the same amount.

"Put all this together, and the account relating to the excise will stand thus:—

"Increase in the present quarter....	£794,395
"Decrease in January, 1828, being the quarter with which the comparison is made	£240,983
"Irish Tea Duties	120,000—360,983
	£433,412

"And therefore the real increase in the Excise revenue is 433,412*l.*, as represented by the returns.

"In the Customs there is a decrease in the quarter of 233,052*l.*, and this the Treasury journals ascribe to a transfer of the Customs duty on tea to the Excise; but the customs duty on tea was 4 per cent., and its annual produce was about 120,000*l.*, to 130,000*l.*, and therefore the produce in the quarter would be 30,000*l.*, or 32,000*l.*, and therefore this will not explain a deficiency of 233,000*l.*; and even this sum of 30,000*l.*, to 32,000*l.* is more than counterbalanced by the duties on foreign corn received during the present quarter, while no such duties were received in the corresponding quarter of last year. In vain, therefore, do the treasury writers attempt to gloss ever the matter; and the real cause of the decrease in the Customs' is to be found in the diminished consumption of sugar, wine, and other commodities paying duties of customs; and whether this is balanced by the reflection that an infinitely greater quantity of gin is consumed than formerly, is not very difficult to determine.

"And now to sum up the whole:—the tota increase in the present quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1828, is..£686,221

"Deduct—	
"Decrease in January, 1828 being the quarter with which the comparison is made.....	£188,002
"Irish Tea Duties	120,000
"Corn Duties.....	40,000—348,002
	£338,219

"And so that the real increase, instead of being £ 686,221 as represented, is only £ 338,219."

We feel a feverish anxiety for the arrivals from England of February. From the state of the public mind at home, unless our statesmen are determined upon an uncompromising course, independent of either of the great parties into which the kingdom is now nearly divided, we anticipate any thing but a good result.—Let us hope that they will take, as in such a time they ought, their proper station, and, holding themselves aloof from the clamorous of either party, consult for the good of their country, legislate, and there is little fear but they will be obeyed.

The abolition of the office of LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND will not prove much to the taste of the Irish; though we cannot help thinking it will prove extremly beneficial to their country. The *service* the Vice Roys have done Ireland has been confined to the shopkeepers of Dublin, and the ragged or cringing proteges of the gentry of the Castle, all over the country, who have been pushed into petty situations or higher ones according to their *merit* and *respectability*, in the Excise, Customs or Police. The injury they have been to the country is that until latterly they have themselves been governed by a faction, from whom they have de ived all their notions of Ireland and through whose agency they have been made to misrepresent her, for the sake of that party's own selfish views, to the Government in England. We feel convinced that had the abolition of the office of LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND taken place at the time of the Union, Catholic Emancipation would long ago have been granted, and the pain of reflecting on the mischiefs connected with the Question past, and the dread of those that may yet come would not now harrow as they do, the minds of all the thinking, the peaceable and the good of the country.

"A MORNING JOURNAL, FOND DECEIVER" Our Contemporary upon the authority of the Morning Journal (alias New Times) of the 30th December in his paper ofSaturday accuses DON PEDRO of sacrificing the interests of Portugal and his daughter by acceding to the propositions of Lord Strangford; and rates him at tolerable length soundly for so doing, 'Tis a pity so much eloquence should be so uselessly expended, or that the Courier, who has papers up to the 10th January did not look in some *other* Journals of later date before he made such a fuss. He would then doubtless have discovered that DON PEDRO did not merit all this wrath. We gave an Article from the Times 7th January in our Supplement of Saturday confirmatory of the Emperors decided refusal to admit the propositions transmitted by the British Government through the medium of Lord Strangford. So much for the accuracy of our Contemporary and the Morning Journal—two, whom we have before had occasion to bring before the public together; perhaps this may be the cause of the Courier's partiality to that veracious Paper.

We observe that the Barque FORTUNE is advertised in this day's Paper for the Clyde. This Ship left Greenock on the 5th of January, was thirty days at Rio de Janeiro, and arrived here on the 20th May, a very uncommon passage.

From LORD RAYMOND'S REPORTS

"At the same committee of council there came on the petition of *Magoons* and *Premanee*, owners of the ship *L'Esprit*, and a petition of Mr. *Dumaresque*, officer of the customs in *Jersey*, and a letter from the *greffier* of *Jersey* to the clerks of the privy council; all which, by order of his majesty in council, were referred to this committee. And they arose upon this case. Mr. *Dumaresque* made a seizure of the ship and goods, as forfeited, for having imported into *Jersey East-India* goods contrary to the act of parliament; and there upon commenced a suit in the royal court there, for a condemnation of the ship. *Magoons* and *Premanee*, owners of the ship and goods, insisted there, that the ship was drove in by stress of weather. The court looking on it as a case of difficulty, without making any determination, ordered their *greffier* to send a letter to the clerk of the council, taking notice of the difficulty, and desiring his Majesty would determine the matter here; which he did write, and transmitted all the proceedings hither. Upon which *Magoons* and *Premanee* petitioned for an order for the delivery of the ship and goods; and Mr. *Dumaresque* petitioned for an order, for the royal court of *Jersey* to proceed, and determine the seizure. And the lords ond others of the committee being all of opinion that the court of *Jersey* could not transmit the cause to his Majesty for difficulty, but ought to have determined the right of the seizure one way or other, agteed to report their opinions to his Majesty, that an order should be made by his Majesty in council taking notice that the transmission was irregular, and commanding the royal court of *Jersey* to proceed to give judgment.

NOTE,—Among other Lords, the Lord Privy Seal, Lord Trevor and Chief Justice Raymond, the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Justice Eyre, were present.

We have been requested by a Correspondent to insert the following particulars of the rejoicings that took place at DAMAUN, they are as follows.

Dumaun, 24th of May, 1829.

The Bombay Gazette of the 20th inst. arrived here yesterday, in which was found the cheerful news of the Recovery of His Majesty's health, the King of Portugal. D. MIGUEL 1st; it was immediately made public to all inhabitants, by order of the Governor, and was received with the greatest pleasure; His Excellency the Governor caused a solemn *Te Deum* to be performed in the Church of *N. Sra. dos Remedios* outside the Fort, at 5 o'clock P. M., which was attended by the Governor, all Civil, and Military Officers, in full dress; during the *Te Deum*, the Fort, and ships in the harbour, saluted according to the usage on such occasions; all the ceremonies of the Church being finished a Battalion of the Regiment of the Garrison, that was in line in the Church-yard, fired three volleys of musquetry, intermissive with a salute of 21 gun-shot of the Park of light Artillery, which was placed in the wings of the line, after which the Governor, with all Authorites, took place before the Colours of the Battalion, and gave three *Vivas* to His Majesty, the King, our Sovereign; from thence, He, and all other persons, retired, walking, to the senate-house, and there the Governor, after having received the due compliments, requested all Gentlemen present would go to his Palace to a Ball and Supper. The town was spontaneously illuminated by the inhabitants, who gave all possible manifestation of their attachment and allegiance towards their beloved and lawful Sovereign.

These particulars we have been induced to insert to shew how dead the Inhabitants of Damaun are to the true Interests of the Mother Country.—

From the Mercury.

The South African Advertiser of the 4th March gives a list of the arrivals at St. Helena of numerous vessels from Bombay on their way to England between the 27th Dec. and 1st Feb. last. These are, the *Arcturus, Pomona, Hibberts, Lady Raffles, Chatham, Ceres, La Sophie*, H. C. S. *Edinburgh, and Dunira.*

The *Carnbrea Castle* from Calcutta to the Cape, spoke the *Bolton* from Bombay on Feb. 6th in Lat. 32. 15 S. long. 31. 54 E.

The *Isabella*, Fox, from Bombay 14th Dec. arrived at the Cape on the 17th March.

The *Emma*, Holmes, from Bombay Dec. 22d, put into the Cape on the 14th Feb. in order to bury the Captain, (North) who died on the voyage.

The Chas. Kerr, Brodie, from Bombay Dec. 7 reached the Cape on the 9th Feb. all well.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The following is published for the information of the Sporting community.

To be run for on the first day of the next Bombay Meeting, a Cup value—for Maiden Horses, that have never started, Weight for age three miles,—Non Subscribers to pay 200 Rupees.—No nomination to be transferred. Subscriptions to be closed on the 1st of June 1829.—Eighteen hundred Rupees already subscribed.

G. MOORE,
Secretary.

May 26th.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
MAY 13*th*, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .2 *Do.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. *Par*

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2. *Pre*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 12th—Brig Julia and Laure, Capt. Reviere, from Bordeaux 8th October, and last from Bombay and Pondicherry.

— Do. —Brig Julia, H. W. Laws, from Coringa 22d April.

Passenger by the Brig Julia.—Mr. W. Inglis.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 12th—Lady Munro, J. Aiken, for Amherst.

— Do. 13th—Brig Mary Ann, W. Spottiswoode, for Penang, Malacca and Singapore.

— Do. —Brig Catherine, G. R. Hodson, for Coringa and Vizagapatam.

Passenger by the Lady Munro.—Capt. Montmorency.

Passengers by the Bark Mary Ann.—Lieutenant Broadfoot, and Master Garling.

Passengers by the Brig Catharine.—Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs, Charles Eaton and Child, and Lieut. Singleton.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin.
Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Captain H. Potter.
Ship John Adam, Captain W. Butler.
Ship La Clarisse, Capt. Rauffois,
Ship Sir John Rae Reid, Captain A. Haig.
Brig Ann, Captain G. N. Aveling.
Brig Margaret, Captain A. Lambert.
Brig Julia, Captain H. W. Laws.
Brig Julia and Laure, Captain Reviere.
Schooner Minerva, Captain J. Lyons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

None.—

MARRIAGES.

At Bellary, on the 28th April, by H. T. Bushry, Esq. Serjeant Dominick M'Clasky, 2d Battalion Artillery, to Miss Ann Parker.

On Monday, the 20th Ultimo, at Quilon, Mr. Bernard Hughes, Assistant Apothecary, to Miss Jane Rouse,

DEATHS.

At Palamcottah, on Wednesday, the 6th Instant, the remains of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Carlin were interred at 6 P. M in the Churchyard of the Garrison.

At Salem, on the 7th of May Eliza the beloved Wife of the Reverend Henry Crisp, leaving two babes and a desolate Husband to bewail her loss,

The Calcutta papers of the 30th of April announce the arrival off Town of the Ship *Neilson*, from the Isle of France.

"Before her departure the Brigs *Forth* and *Nimble* both from London the 3d January, had arrived at Port Louis. Indigo was in demand, and an advance on the October prices for some descriptions of the article had taken place. Rice also was fetching a good price from a partial failure of the crops. We have not been able to learn any political news by this arrival. The *Nimble* reports the arrival of the *Ontario*

from this port at Liverpool on the 26th October, and of the ship *Mary Anne* also from Calcutta, at Plymouth on the same day."

Government Gazette, May 14.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	APRIL 29, 1829.	SELL.
25 8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8 Prem
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent Loan, Disct.	1 12 Dis.
Dis. 0 6	New ditto Disct	0 10
5900 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5700 0 Dis.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 1 0½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 1 1 *a* 2 0
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs		98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		91 0 *a* 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R...	1 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 5.—Ship Renown, W. F. Baker, from Bombay 27th March, Mangalore 2d April, and Madras 29th ditto.

Passengers from Bombay.—Mrs. Bax and two Children; Mr. Groonbach.

From Madras.—F. Bathie, Esq.; R. H. De Montmorency, Esq. and Mr. Hookids.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

May 8th.—The H. C. S. V. Enterprize, Lieut. Denton, for Bombay, in 2 or 3 days.

DEPARTURES.

None.—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 1st May, the wife of Mr. A. C. Forshaw, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Saturday evening, the 2d May, Mrs. Edwin Lloyd Turnbull, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 3d May, Mrs. G. A. Avietick, of a Son, still-born.

At Calcutta, on the 5th May, Mrs. Paul, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 7th May, Mrs. George Albert Sheppard, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 6th May, Mrs. G. Phillips of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 2nd May, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. Anthony Crane, to Mrs. Clarentine Ellis.

At Calcutta, on the 7th May, at the Cathedral, by the Revd Mr. Eales, G. Van Voorst, Esq. of the H. C. Steam Vessel *Irrawaddy*, to Lousia Elizabeth Rutter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 4th May, Mr. James Miller, Chief Officer of the brig William, aged 44 years.

At Calcutta, on the 27th April, Master Thomas Weman Incell, son of the late Captain Thomas Weman aged 2 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Near Nunglow, (Assam) on the 4th of April, Lieut. Philip Bowles Burlton, of the Bengal Artillery, youngest Son of the late William Burlton, of Wykin Hall, Leicestershire, and Donhead Lodge, Wiltshire Esq. aged 25 years, and 4 months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 5TH MAY, 1829.

Mr. D. B. Morrieson, Register of Juanpore and Joint Magistrate stationed at Azeemghur.

Mr. C. Bury, Register of the city Court at Dacca.

SINCE our former notice respecting the state of affairs on the N. E. frontier—we have heard some vague rumours adverted to, which it is not necessary to refer further to than to observe, that they were sufficiently absurd and unfounded.

The last accounts from that quarter that have reached us, are dated the 26th April, at Moleem, a place within a short distance of Nunclow, Moleem was taken by surprise by our Detachment on the 24th ultimo, without opposition. On the following day, a party of the Cossyahs, amounting to about a hundred and fifty in number, came down to make a demonstration against the Detachment. After some firing, however, the Cossyahs fled with the loss of several of their party.

The Detachment was to move again on the 17th, towards a post in advance, where Teerut Singh, the Nunclow Rajah, was stockaded. As it was necessary, however, for our troops to collect provisions from the neighbouring villages, the probability is, that the place in question would not be attacked for some days after date of the accounts alluded to.

Much alarm had been excited in the monied and mercantile world by considerable failures in the City of Glasgow, as well as that of the House of Fry and Chapman, and the suspension of payment of Remington and Co., following so immediately in the City of London.

Many supposed that these events were the prelude to a general crash, and its consequent panic, such as so seriously affected the commercial world a few years ago.

With reference to the failures in Clasgow, an influential journal of that city allows that they may probably amount to £259,000, while some London Journals—we imagine erroneously—state them at half a million. The latter we conceive to be an exaggeration,—at any rate, the preference of belief may be ascribed to the local journal as possessing the best means of information.

As respects both the Glasgow and London failures, the cause is attributable, generally speaking, to the indulgence of the principle of excessive speculation, and overdealing with comparatively small or inadequate means.

The commencement of mischief both in the North and South, is not of yesterday, and if we are at all correct in the view we take of these failures, so far do we consider them from being likely to do real injury to the cause of substantial trade, that, on the contrary, we are inclined to conclude them favourable to the developement of well grounded enterprise and honest calculation.

Be that as it may—when the utmost extent of loss became truly known in Glasgow and London—it was, in comparison to the resourse of both, but considered as a mere drop in the ocean, affecting the depths of credit no more than a stone thrown in to a river, which for a moment ruffles the surface.

The causes which produced these failures are, with good reason, referred to the great bubble year 1825. By the extravagant shipments then made to South America and the East Indies, from which the returns were tedious and slow, as was to be expected in the nature of things, while the markets were glutted to an extraordinary degree, it became almost impracticable, or ruinous to obtain returns of any kind.

The last accounts from the Nort and South state that the symptoms of a panic had entirely subsided—and that credit had assumed its usual channels.

Money, however, was said to be daily becoming scarcer, and mercantile bills excepting those of very high respectability, were difficult to be discounted. The price of Gold was rising on the Continent. Consequently corn prices, and wages, were falling and the number of the unemployed was increasing.

The Government Gazette, May 7.

CAPE.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—FEB. 25.

The Journal *General* de *Maurice*, of the 23d January, with copies of which we have been politely furnished, mentions the seizure at Bourbon of a vessel called the *Deux Cousins*, and her cargo. She had sailed from the Mauritius for St. Paul about two months before. On her arrival there it was discovered, that 18 sacks of rice belonging to the principal shipper had secreted in them British merchandize to the amount of 104 piastres, and the local authorities seized the whole vessel and cargo, in virtue of a law passed in the Island which had not yet received the sanction of the Government of France, and whose severity had prevented its being hitherto enforced.

Meantime the Inhabitants of Bourbon have strongly evinced their disapprobation of the conduct of their Government,, and have raised a subscription to compensate M. Sevéne, whose property had been involved in the consequences of another's transgression.

It is believed that the present Vintage will fall considerably short of that of last year. The Farmers, generally, do not expect to press more than two-thirds of the quantity they did last. The quality of the Wines also, it is apprehended, will be deteriorated by the late rains.

POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH.

William Henderson and John smith, two hardy-looking seamen of H. M. Ship Maidstone, were charged with having yesterday rode furiously along Strand-street, and having impetously scoured various other streets and lanes, not keeping the fear of the Ordinance before their eyes.

Henderson, who took upon him to be first spokesman, pleaded that they knew nothing of the laws and customs of the town; that the man of whom they had the horses said nothing about the necessity of riding gently, and that as they had paid 10 Shilling each for a ride of 1½ hours, they thought it only reasonable to have their whack out of them. "Besides," added Henderson, "that 'ere gentleman in the red waistcoat pointing to O'Neil, the policeman) sung out to me 'go it Jack, away with you, you are the best jockey, go it man.'

Smith remarked, that he had given his horse its own way, as he could not pretend to steer it not having been on horse-back for the last 10 years—"never," added he, "since I have rode a wooden one."

O'Neil in his evidence denied having given the exhortation alluded to and stated that he saw the men gallop very hard and that from the style of their riding, he had every moment expected they would fly away from their horses. Henderson rode a blind horse, and the other a dirty-colored one. They beat and spurred them very hard.

Here our tars broke simultaneously on the witness, and wished to know how they could do so without whip, stick, spurs, or any other earthly weapon. Henderson uplifting alternately both hands and legs, assured his honor that they were in the same unarmed condition in which he then beheld them.

Hall, the policeman said, that they had rode as hard as they could, but that Smith's horse was lame (a laugh) and could not do wonders.

The seaman shrewdly remarked on the disagreement of the evidence: "and, exclaimed Smith, turning to the witnesses, so you thought you would get us in for it did you; but I should be glad for to know (to Hall) why you are not in the same tale as your comrade, my hearty?"

The Court interposed its authority, and remarked, that as nobody in particular appeared to have been endangered by the horsemanship of the tars, and as they were strangers, the penalty mentioned in the Ordinance, which was read to them, would not for this time be enforced. On being cautioned about their future conduct, they said the Court might depend on not catching them there again, for they would much rather travel on foot, than a second time offend his honor.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.—JAN. 8.

THE WEST-PORT MURDERS.

CONFESSIONS OF BURKE.

The information from which the following article is drawn up we have received from a most respectable quarter, and its perfect correctness in all respects may be confidently relied on. In truth, it is as nearly as possible a strict report, rather than the substance, of what passed at an interview with Burke; in the course of which the unhappy man appears to have opened his mind without reserve, and to have given a distinct and explicit answer to every question which was put to him relative to his connexion with the late murders.

After some conversation of a religious nature, in the course of which Burke stated that while in Ireland his mind was under the influence of religious impressions, and that he was accustomed to read his Catechism and his Prayer-book, and to attend to his duties, he was asked—"How comes it, then, that you who, by your own account, were once under the influence of religious impressions, ever formed the idea of such dreadful atrocities—of such cold-blooded, systematic murders, as you admit you have been engaged in,—how came such a conception to enter your mind?" To this Burke replied, that he did not exactly know; but that becoming addicted to drink, living in open adultery, and associating continually with the most abandonod characters, he gradually became hardened and desperate;—gave up attending chapel, or any place of religious worship;—shunned the face of a priest, and being constantly familiar with every species of wickedness, he at length grew indifferent as to what he did, and was ready to commit any crime.

He was then asked, how long he had been engaged in this murderous traffic? To which he answered, "From Christmas, 1827, till the murder of the woman Docherty, in October last." "How many persons have you murdered, or been concerned in murdering, during that time? Were they 30 in all?" "Not so many; not so many, I assure you." "How many?" He answered the question; but the answer was for a reason perfectly satisfactory not communicated to us, and reserved for a different quarter.

"Had you any accomplices?" None but Hare; we always took care when we were going to Commit a murder, that no one else should be present—that no one could swear he saw the deed done. The women might suspect what we were about, but we always put them out of the way when we were going to do it. They never saw us commit any of the murders. One of the murders was in Broggan's house, while he was out, but before he returned the thing was finished, and the body put into a box. Broggan evidently suspected something, for he appeared much agitated, and entreated us 'to take away that box,' which we accordingly did. But he was not in any way concerned in it.

"You have already told me that you were engaged in these atrocities from Christmas, 1827, till the end of October 1828. Were you associated with Hare during all that time?"—"Yes We began with selling to Dr.——the body of a woman who had died a natural death in Hare's house. We got ten pounds for it. After this we began the murders, and all the rest of the bodies we sold to him were murdered."

"In what place were these murders generally committed?"—"They were mostly committed in Hare's house, which was very convenient for the purpose, as it consisted of a room and a kitchen. Daft Jamie was murdered there. The story told of this murder is incorrect. Hare began the struggle with him, and they fell and rolled together on the floor; then I went to Hare's assistance, and we at length finished him, though with much difficulty. I committed one murder in the country by myself. It was in last harvest. All the rest were done in conjunction with Hare."

"By what means were these fearful atrocities perpetrated?"—"By suffocation. We made the persons drunk, and then suffocated them by holding the nostrils and mouth, and getting on the body. Sometimes I held the mouth and nose while Hare went upon the body: and sometimes Hare held the mouth and nose, while I placed myself on the body. Hare has perjured himself by what he said at the trial about the murder of Docherty. He did not sit by while I did it, as he says. He was on the body, assisting me with all his might, while I held the nostrils and mouth with one hand, and choked her under the throat with the other. We sometimes used a pillow, but did not in this case."

"Now, Burke, answer me this question. Were you tutored and instructed, or did you receive hints from any one as to the mode of committing murder?" "No, except from Hare. We often spoke about it, and we agreed that suffocation was the best way. Hare said so and I agreed with him. We generally did it by suffocation." (Our informent omitted to interrogate him about the surgical instruments stated to have been found in his house; but this omission will be supplied.)

"Did you receive any encouragement to commit, or persevere in committing, these atrocities?" "Yes; we were frequently told by Paterson that he would take as many bodies as we could get for him. When we got one he always told us to get more. There was commonly another person with him of the name of Falconer. They generally pressed us to get more bodies for them."

"To whom were the bodies so murdered sold?" "To Dr.— We took the bodies to his rooms in——, and then went to his house to receive the money for them. Sometimes he paid us himself; sometimes we were paid by his assistants. No questions were ever asked as to the mode in which we had come by the bodies. We had nothing to do but leave a body at the rooms, and go get the money."

"Did you ever, upon any occasion, sell a body or bodies to any other Lecturer in this place?" "Never. We knew no other."

"You have been a resurrectionist (as it is called), I understand?" "No. Neither Hare nor myself ever got a body from the churchyard. All we sold were murdered save the first one, which was that of the woman who died a natural death in Hare's house. We began with that: our crimes then commenced. The victims we selected were generally elderly persons. They could be more easily disposed of than persons in the vigour of health."

Such are the disclosures which this wretched man has made, under circumstances which can scarcely fail to give them weight with the public. Before a question was put to him concerning the crimes he had been engaged in, he was solemnly reminded of the duty incumbent upon him, situated as he is, to banish from his mind every feeling of animosity towards Hare, on account of the evidence which the latter gave at the trial; he was told that as a dying man, covered with guilt, and without hope except in the infinite mercy of almighty god, through our blessed Redeemer the Lord Jesus Christ, he, who stood so much in need of forgiveness, must prepare himself to seek it by forgiving from his heart all who had done him wrong; and he was most emphatically adjured to speak the truth, and nothing but the truth, without any attempt either to palliate his own iniquities, or to implicate Hare more [illegible] than the facts warranted. Thus admonished, and thus warned, he answered the several interrogatories in the terms above stated; declaring at the same time, upon the word of a dying man, that every thing he had said was true, and that he had in no respect exaggerated or extenuated any thing, either from a desire to inculpate Hare, or to spare any one else. The unhappy man is moreover, perfectly penitent, and resigned to his fate. He never deluded himself with any hopes of escape or of mercy and he is now accordingly preparing himself for confession and for receiving absolution, by a perusal of such books as his spiritual guides have put into his hands, and by listening with the most devout attention to their religious instructions. He fully acknowledges the justice of his sentence; nay, he considers

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOs. RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27TH, 1829.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

it in some measure as a blessing, the certainty of his approaching fate having brought back his mind to a sense of religion, from which it had been long estranged. At first he expressed deep regret that Hare, whose guilt he conceives of a still deeper dye than his own, should have escaped the vengeance of the law; but by the exertions of his spiritual monitors, who have been indefatigable in their efforts to impress him with a strong sense of the dreadful enormity of his own guilt, as well as to bring him to a right frame and temper of mind he no longer gives expression to such feelings, and now only breathes a wish to die in peace with all mankind. As often as the subject of the late trial is mentioned, however, he never fails to assert that Hare perjured himself in the account he gave of the murder of the woman; repeating the statement we have already given, that so far from sitting by, a cool and unconcerned spectator of the crime, Hare actively assisted in the commission of it, and was upon the body of the woman co-operating with himself in his efforts to strangle her.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

We may mention, as a singular instance of the obliquity of the human understanding, or at least of the effect produced upon some by the Dean of Faculty's powerful speech for Burke, that two of the jury by whom he was tried were of opinion that the prosecutor had not made out his case against that unhappy man, and consequently were for returning a verdict of "Not Proven" in his case as well as that of M'Dougal. No one who attended to the evidence, as it was led, or who has examined it since, has been able to dicover upon what grounds such a verdict was returned even in the case of the female panel; but, had the opinion of these two gentlemen prevailed, and the charges against Burke been found not proven, Justice might have thrown away her balance, and broken her sword, and the prosecutor might well have despaired of ever again obtaining a verdict upon a charge of murder. Happily nothing so utterly monstrous as this occurred. Justice has received one victim, but she will not be satisfied with this solitary sacrifice. Others yet remain to be claimed, whose hands are dyed in blood, and whose criminality is not either in law or in morality, inferior to that of the unhappy man whose days are numbered, and who is doomed to expiate his manifold crimes on the scaffold.

Hare was engaged in this horrid traffic before he formed an alliance with Burke; and although the superior appearance, address, and physical strength of the latter led him to act as the decoy, and to take a conspicuous share in the perpetration of the murders, Hare, we are satisfied, was his master and his tempter, as he is known to have been his constant associate in all the murders he committed, except, perhaps, one, which Burke admits having done by himself in the country. It is really melancholy to hear, therefore, that no further trials will take place, and that as far as the prosecutor is concerned, Hare and his wife are now free from all challenge.

Happily, however, there is one method by which they may still be brought to justice. The mother of Daft Jamie is alive; and it is competent for her to prosecute for the murder of her son, upon obtaining the concourse of the public prosecutor, which his Lordship cannot withhold. This, we understand, is a settled point, and we know of a case in which a private party similarly circumstanced came forward. It was in consequence of several persons being shot in Aberdeen on the late King's birth-day. Captain M'Donach was that day the officer on duty, and gave the orders to the military to fire upon the mob, in consequence of which several persons were killed. Politics then ran high, and His Majesty's Advocate refused to bring the Captain to trial. But a private party came forward; his Lordship was obliged to grant his concourse; and Captain M'Donach was put upon his trial. The Hon. Henry Erskine conducted the case for the prosecution, but in spite of all his efforts the jury acquitted the prisoner. We do not remember how the instance was laid, and we have not time at present to consult the authorities. We are quite certain, however as to the main fact, that the prosecution was brought by a private party, with the concourse of His Majesty's Advocate, after that functionary had refused to prosecute in his own name. Now the inference to be drawn from this is, that the mother of Daft Jamie ought to have come forward upon this occasion; and in order to enable her to do so, a subscription should be immediately opened for raising the necessary funds to defray the expense of the trial. Where this done, hundreds, nay thousands, would subscribe to enable her to prosecute; and we are satisfied that the Lord Advocate would not only not refuse his concourse, but would be pleased and gratified with a proceeding calculated to relieve him from the embarrassments with which he is at present surrounded.

MAIDSTONE ASSIZES.

(Before Mr. Justice BURROUGH.)

TRIAL OF MR. THOMAS AUSTIN DEPUTY TREASURER OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

This trial was appointed for nine o'clock on Friday morning, but some time previous to that hour, from the interest it excited the court, which is an uncommonly spacious one, began to fill, and by the time the judge had assumed his seat it was crowded in every part.

The prisoner, *Thomas Austin*, was then placed at the bar, and arraigned on an indictment which charged, that on the 15th of October, 1827, at Greenwich, he then being employed as a clerk, or servant to Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson Bart, to wit, holding the office of Deputy Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, did embezzle the sum of 1000*l.* which he had received by virtue of the office he held under the said master and employer.

In a second count, he was charged with embezzling a further sum of 2.000*l.* on the 16th of November.

And in a third count, he was charged with embezzling a further sum 250*l.* on the 14th of December.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

Mr Bolland stated the case. It was quite unneccessary he should call the attention of the jury to the case, which was one affecting the interests of the country as well as the poisoner at the bar. He should briefly detail the facts, for it was not the wish of those who sent him that he shonld state anything in aggravation of them. The learned counsel then proceeded to detail the facts, as afterwards proved by the following witnesses.

John Dyer, Esq.—Is now first clerk of the Admiralty, but was formerly Secretary of Greenwich Hospital. Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson was Treasurer of that insituation, and appointed Mr. Austin his deputy. Witness was an attesting party to the power of attorney conferring the appointment.

Mr. Austin, previous to his appointment as deputy treasurer, was a clerk at the treasurer's office.

Mr. W. Knowlden.—Is a clerk in the treasury-department of the Hospital. Mr. Austin was deputy-treasurer, and also chief Clerk of the treasury. It was his duty to render a monthly account of the receipts and disbursements of the hospital. His salary, as chief clerk, was 500*l.* per annum, besides which, he was a clerk of the prizes, for which he received 200*l.* a-year more. (The monthly accounts were then put in.) The accounts were rendered to a Board of Directors and Governors, sitting sometimes at the Admiralty, and sometimes at Greenwhich Hospital.

Mr. Broderick said he should now put in the accounts for those months in which the embezzlements had taken place.

The accounts for October, November, and December, 1827, were accordingly severally put in, and also the general account from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1828.

Witness.—Mr. Austin continued to hold his appointments till June, 1828, but he rendered no general account after March in that year. All the items in the monthly accounts ought to appear in the general account. Witness produced the rough draughts from which the accounts of October, and November; and December 1827, were made up. Those of November and December are in the handwriting of Mr. Austin. That of October is merely endorsed by Mr. Austin.

Cross-examined.—Has been clerk in the Treasurer's office 24 years. The Treasurer appoints his Deputy, and the Board of Directors confirm the appointment. In point of fact, it would be no appointment at all if the Board of Directors refused to confirm it. Mr. Austin could receive no money as clerk, but only in his capacity of Deputy Treasurer. It was Mr. Austin's duty to pay the amount he received into the Bank of England to the account there standing in the name of the Treasurer, with the exception of such money as might be required for current disbursements. The money thus required was kept in a strong room called the "chest." The demands on the chest are innumerable.

By the Judge.—The Treasurer seldom acts; in fact, witness never knew of one acting. The Treasurer has apartments allotted him in the hospital, but he seldom occupied them. He is generally a person who has held high naval appointments; in fact, witness had known the office to be held by a person actually abroad on naval service. The Deputy Treasurer has apartments found him, distinct from those allotted to the Treasurer.

By Mr. Adolphus.—The Treasurer gives security to the hospital, and the Deputy to the Treasurer. Mr. Austin ceased to be Deputy Treasurer on the 31st of May. After he had been dismissed, he came backward and forward, and assisted in balancing and explaining the accounts.

Re-examined by Mr. Bolland.—The prisoner came backward and forward to rectify errors discovered in his accounts. Errors were detected on the day after the accounts were delivered to the new deputy-treasurer, Mr. Paine. These errors were examined into in the presence of Mr. Austin, who paid the money required to rectify them. Other errors were afterwards discovered, on which Mr. Austin paid a further sum of money. A third set of errors were discovered, but Mr. Austin paid no money on account of them. Shortly after this discovery Mr. Austin left the neighbourhood. The checks were signed by Mr. Austin as deputy-treasurer, by procuration of the Treasurer of the hospital.

Re-examined by Mr. Adolphus: He did not know that mistakes had been discovered in the accounts of other of the hospital officers. He believed none were discovered. Some of the mistakes were in the favour of Mr. Austin, to the amount of some thousands of pounds. During the 17 years Mr. Austin held the appointment, from 10,000,000*l.* to 11,000,000*l.* of money passed through his hands, the balance of which sum was constantly carried forward to the general accounts. Mr. Austin was a negligent and unskilful accountant.

Again examined by Mr. Brodrick.—The mistakes to the disadvantage of Mr. Austin were to the amount of 6,000*l.*

Edward Lockhart, Esq.—Was Secretary of Greenwich Hospital, and held that appointment since December, 1813. It was part of the duty of witness to attend the meetings of the Hospital Board on each of their days of assembling. Mr. Austin attended those meetings as the representative of the Treasurer, and also in his capacity of chief clerk to the hospital.

Mr. Austin, with the other officers, waited in an anteroom ready to be called in if wanted.

By the Judge.—Mr. Austin could receive no money in his capacity as chief clerk, without a special authority from the board.

Mr. W. Slack.—Was a clerk in the Bank of England, and produced the Bank-books for 1827. In October of that year there was an account in the name of Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Bart. as Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. A pass-book was kept for that account, and money both paid in and drawn out. The pass-book was made up monthly, and the vouchers returned. They were generally put in the pocket of the pass-book.

Mr. John Austin.—Was a clerk in the Treasurer's-office of Greenwich Hospital. He used generally to fetch the pass-book for Mr. Austin from the Bank. He mostly gave the book to Mr. Austin, but if Mr. Austin was not in the way, he placed the book in the hands of Mr. Knowlden. He might have so placed it a dozen times.

Mr. Knowlden recalled.—Witness, when he received the book, always locked it up in the strong room until he had an opportunity of giving it to Mr. Austin.

Cross-examined.—All papers and documents left by Mr Austin in the strong-room have been transferred to his successor.

Mr. White produced three notices which he served on the prisoner and his attorney, calling on them to produce the pass-book and other documents. The first notice was dated on the 13th of December.

Cross-examined.—Did not know that every document and paper in the possession of Mr. Austin had been seized on his apprehension.

The notice were put in and read; but it appearing that the first notice was in very general terms, and the two last only served two days before the trial, the learned judge decided that they were inadmissible.

Mr. Walter.—Was a stockbroker, and knew Mr. Austin, for whom he had done business since 1823. His first introduction to Mr. Austin, was owing to his being employed to buy and self stock on account of the hospital. He afterwards did business for Mr. Austin on his private account. He made trifling purchases of shares and securities for him. He could not say what kind of securities. He did business for Mr. Austin generally, Had received money from Mr. Austin in payment for such shares. Witness had no account made by himself of the state of the money transactions between himself and Mr. Austin. In October, 1827, he received from Mr. Austin a check on the Bank of England for 1,000*l.* Witness paid it to his bankers, Spooner and Attwood, who gave him credit for it. Witness afterwards lent that money on his own account, and not on account of Mr. Austin. He borrowed it of Mr. Austin for the purpose of lending it. He did not repay the money till two or three months afterwards. In November of the same year, he received another check from Mr. Austin for 2,000*l.* in the same manner, and for the same purpose. It was to be employed for Mr. Austin's benefit. On the 14th of December, witness received another check from Mr. Austin, for 250*l.*, but whether that sum was to be lent out, or whether it was for "general disbursements," he could not say.

By Mr. Bolland.—What instructions did Mr. Austin give you when he paid the 1,000*l.* to you?

Witness.—Nothing further than to pay him interest for it.

Witness repaid the money by direct payments into the Bank of England, to the credit of the account there standing in the name of the Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. He repaid 1,800, in Bank notes on the 31st of January, and a further sum of 2,050*l.* on the 21st of February. There had been other and larger dealings between him and Mr. Austin. In the various transactions he had with Mr. Austin, the money was always advanced by Mr. Austin in a check drawn upon the Bank of England, and signed in his official capacity of Deputy Treasurer.

Mr. Justice Burrough here observed that from the evidence of the last witness, it appeared that the money had been returned, consequently there could have been no felonious application of it.

Mr. Bolland.—There has been a fraudulent application of it.

Mr. Justice Burrough.—Yes, but before that was discovered the money had been paid back. He considered that this was not an embezzling of the money within the meaning of the act. The prisoner must be acquitted. Whether he might not be indicted under some other clause in the act is another question.

The prisoner was *acquitted* accordingly.

The prisoner was again arraigned on an indictment, charging that he, being a clerk and servant to Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, did feloniously embezzle 41 notes at 5*l.* each, two sovereigns, and eight silver shillings.

In a second count he was described to be the servant of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

It appeared that on the 18th of April, 1827, the prisoner received money in question from Mr. Clifford, of the Navy Pay-office, at Chatham, on account of the Hospital: that he afterwards wrote to the secretary, admitting the receipt of the money, but on examning his accountain was found be had never carried it to the credit of the Hospital.

Salmon, of Bow-street, proved the apprehension of the prisoner.

Cross-examined.—The chaise in which he was conveying the prisoner was upset, but he did not attempt to escape. After hearing arguments of counsel, the learned Judge decided that the Duputy Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital was not a clerk and servant within the meaning of the statute, and consequently that the indictment could not hold good.

The rest of the indictments having all the same effect, were not proceeded with, and the prisoner was discharged upon finding four sureties in 50*l.* each, to become bound for his appearing to answer any fresh charges that might be preferred against him at the ensuing assizes.

The sureties were immediately entered into, and Mr. Austin left the court in company of his friends, who greeted him warmly on the favourable termination of the affair.—*Bell's Weekly Messinger, Dec.* 22.

THE TIMES.—JAN. 7.

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

By the *Marquis of Queensberry* packet, arrived at Falmouth from Brazil, a mail was received this morning, bringing letters and papers from Rio de Janeiro to the 26th of November. The exchange on London had latterly undergone a progressive decline, and on the 24th fell so low as 28. The quotation of the following day, however, was 28½ to 29. It appears that the Brazillian Government had latterly become the purchasers of all the good bills issued on England, and this is assigned as the immediate cause of the fall in the exchange. The amount of the remittances to England by the Government must have been unusually large, as, independently of the dividends on Brazilian bonds, provision must be made for the support of the Portuguese emigrants now in this country, as well as for maintaining properly the state and dignity of the young Queen of Portugal. It has been said that the Emperor's remittances on this occasion will not be much under 500,000*l.*, independently of which there was a demand for bills on the part of the merchants, who had deferred their remittances to England until the conclusion of the peace with Buenos Ayres, in the expectation of a better rate of exchange, but, having been disappointed in that expectation, have been compelled to make the best bargain they could. The country besides was embarrassed by its paper circulation, the influence of which on the exchanges has generally been passed over without notice. An arrangement with the bank at Rio was under consideration for withdrawing a large portion of it from circulation, and for inducing the bank to issue a reserve it held in specie to the amount of 1,000,000 of dollars; but nothing had been decided on that subject, the bank being anxious to derive the benefit of the high premium the dollars bore in the market.

It is supposed that this packet brings intelligence from Brazil calculated to determine what the Emperor's views really are with respect to Portugal. M. Mozinho, who came in it as passenger, was, we believe, the Portuguese

Envoy at Rio, and it has also brought despatches, written in the Emperor's own hand, addressed to his daughter, whom he styles as "Queen of Portugal," and also to the Marquis de Barbacena, and the Viscount Itabayana, the Brazilian Minister. Of the contents of these despatches nothing is known in the city, but from the contents of the various private letters, it may be stated there is as yet no manifestation that hostile measures against Portugal are in the Emperor's contemplation. His indignation at the conduct of his brother had been indicated by the removal of his portrait from the place it occupied in the family collection, but not, so far as we can make out, by any other act. Lord Strangford and Lord Ponsonby, who remained at Rio have both sent home despatches by this packet.

A notice has been distributed to-day at Lloyd's, inviting tenders of shipping for the conveyance of 1,000 individuals to Brazil, on the part of M. Barbosa, Secretary to the Portuguse Embassy; so that it is imagined the original resolution of sending the emigrants to Rio de Janeiro is, after all, to be resorted to.

The news from Brazil made an unfavourable impression on the stock of that country, which fell suddenly from 64½ to 62½, the holders having been seized with the apprehension that the fall in the exchanges will embarrass the Government with regard to the future remittances for the dividends: but among the merchants trading with that country, who ought to be best informed, we find the apprehenison treated as a groundless one, as they consider that the low rate of exchange can only be a temporary one, especially if the measures said to be in progress, for contracting the circulation of paper, are completed. In the other foreign funds, business was on the same contracted scale as usual of late, and the prices must be taken as merely nominal ones.

THE TIMES.—Dec. 26.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

This splendid place becomes daily an object of greater attraction and admiration, as the works proceed towards completion, and as the furnishing and full decorations of His Majesty's private apartments draw to a close; for, notwithstanding all that has been said, the latter have not as yet been brought to a final termination. The difficulties that stand in the way of all approaches by strangers to obtain a sight of the interior embellishments are perhaps without a parallel; and this may, in a great measure, account for the very imperfect, and, in many respects, absurd attempts that have recently been made at a description of them; and we have one remarkable instance of this in a newspaper printed and published in the immediate neighbourhood of the Castle. A Windsor paper the other day, hazards a description of that which it is clear the writer never could have seen—the King's private apartments and the approaches to them. These apartments are there described as opening upon a double staircase of solid oak, and lighted by one large lamp, when it is well known to any one who has ever in reality had access to this part of the palace, that the staircase alluded to is of solid stone and lighted not by one, but by four magnificent lamps, that could never have escaped the notice of any person who had ever seen those stairs. So much for speculative descriptions.

We gave some short time ago, a partial but most accurate, as far as it went, discription of the exterior appearance and internal embellishments of the Castle, nearly to the extent that they had then proceeded; and we shall not fail from time to time to resume the subject with an accuracy and faithfulness of detail in which exclusive opportunities must prevent the possibility of misleading, until the final accomplishment of this magnificent national structure. The corridor or gallery which we before described as extending round two entire sides of the quadrangle that forms the building, is now completed, and very nearly furnished with specimens of the rarest works of art; these consist of pictures, by Zoffani and Canaletti, which ornament its walls, the greater number by the latter artist, and although the works of this master are not now held in any very high degree of estimation, there are here some beautiful specimens of his art: these pictures, we believe, were all the property of his late Majesty, and on that account possess a more sacred interest and value with their present owner. There are besides these hung round the walls, to be seen, the portraits of Nelson, St. Vincent, Pitt, and many other great names distinguished in the history of their country. In different parts of this corridor, too, as you walk along, the eye occasionally rests upon some almost animated bust, from the perfectness of its resemblance, in marble or in bronze; these are all of some eminent men, and of His Majesty's personal and private friends. Amongst the latter are busts of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the late Marquis of Hastings, and there is one very recently executed by Behnes, of his Highness the Duke of Cumberland. At the head of the corridor, near to the door leading into the music gallery, stands a magnificent bust in bronze of King James I.: there are besides these busts, a number of figures in bronze, most exquisitely executed by the hands of the first artists, and here and there the attention is frequently arrested by cabinets of ebony of the most lavish and costly taste and workmanship, which are understood to have been once in the possession of Cardinal Wolsey for whom they are said to have been made, and they are indeed well worthy the enormous expenditure of that princely priest. These cabinets have all been newly polished, and are so admirably well arranged in this gallery, that on quitting one after a close minute examination of its beauties, you are quickly again gratified by lighting upon another of still more exquisite attractions; the intermediate spaces between these cabinets are occupied by the busts we have already named, tripods, candelabra, settees, &c., so that not an inch remains unappropriated to some delightful specimen of taste and art. At each door leading out of the corridor to His Majesty's apartments, are two tripods' richly carved and gilt, each tripod bearing three lamps; and the effect of these at night, when lighted, on the surrounding ornaments, is said to surpass belief in its magnificence. There are also placed in the corridor at convenient distances several very rich or-moulu clocks, by Vulliamy, so that the eye in this place never wanders, one rich or rare work of art immediately succeeding to another, and the whole presenting a constellation of the most magnificent and costly grandeur. From the number of gems with which this corridor is now studded, and the general richness and splendour of its appearance, it has become an object of special interest and general attraction to every one of the few who have the good fortune to find occasional access to the interior arrangements of this magnificent building. We on a former occasion described this gallery as being 16 feet wide by 14 feet in height; the ceiling is of the most elegant appearance, divided into compartments of proportionate dimensions, each compartment separately gilded, and having in the centre a rose or ornament similar to those that are to be seen in Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster Abbey. We have not as yet been able to learn that the ultimate situation of His Majesty's beautiful collection of Dutch and Flemish pictures is decided upon—whether they are to occupy a part of the Waterloo Gallery which report speaks of as intended to be built, or some other part of the palace. That this gallery will be built is generally believed; and in any application to Parliament for a grant for the purpose (and no great sum would be required), we make no doubt that an assurance will be made, that the public will be allowed the advantage of occasionally viewing the beautiful works of art it will contain. The proposed site of this gallery is most favourable and convenient: it is still, as we before described it, only a sort of court-yard, into which look the windows of some offices of little importance. These removed, the gallery would require nothing but a dome roof and some embellishments to complete it; but should even the cost be supposed to exceed our contemplation, it would be a niggardly sort of parsimony to deny the money for an appendage so suitable and indeed necessary to a Royal palace, and that palace, too, beyond doubt the most magnificent in Europe. The north-terrace of the palace overlooking Eton, is now open to the public every Sunday, and the bands of the horse and foot guards perform pieces of music there alternately.

The London visitants, even at this unfavourable season, are pretty numerous, and from this terrace they get a view of the interior of the quadrangular building, in which are the state entrances to the King's apartments, the private entrance for His Majesty, the entrance to the kitchens and other culinary offices, and the splendid new gate of George IV.

From the staircase at the private entrance for His Majesty, in this quadrangle, the corridor which we have been describing is entered nearly about its centre—that is, at the south-east angle of the Castle, and at this point commences the immediate approach to the Royal private apartments. The first that are entered are what are called the Queen's apartments, and consist of three very beautiful rooms, but are so entirely undeserving of that admiration which fills the visiter on viewing the King's rooms, and other parts of the palace, that, for the present, a minute description of them may be deferred. On passing through these rooms, which are not yet entirely completed in their furnishing, you proceed through the King's apartments in continuation, each room as you proceed surpassing the other in splendour until you progressively arrive at the grand dining-room, where the taste, beauty, and magnificence of the whole seem to be repeated and combined. It is difficult which to admire most—the splendour of these apartments, or the excellent arrangement into which they are thrown for every purpose of convenience and comfort; and notwithstanding the just meed of praise that is due, and must be awarded to the skill and taste of the architect's labours, it is understood that His Majesty himself has had no inconsiderable share in directing this grand national work. We did intend to give a more minute and detailed description of the furniture and interior decorations of these apartments than we have hitherto done; but this we postpone for a few days, because we know that orders have been very recently given to make considerable alterations in the festooning and drapery, particularly about the various windows where, by the first arrangements of the festoons, &c., the beautiful pointed Gothic arches of these windows were entirely concealed from His Majesty's view. We stated on a former occasion that all the hangings of these apartments were of Spitalfields manufacture, and such is the fact; they are of velvet, wove upon,—that is, the ground is satin, and the decorative figures of velvet raised upon it, the whole of the most exquisitely finished manufacture, and reflects the highest credit upon our native skill and industry. There are a few particulars connected with the manufacturing of this silk that it may not be uninteresting here to introduce.

We before stated, that it was the determination of the King that all the decorations, &c. of this palace should be of British workmanship, and orders were given accordingly; but with reference to this silk there was some difficulty and doubt as to placing the order for it in the hands of a Spitalfields master, because the work was a very difficult one, and the certainty of bringing it to the perfection required not very sanguinely entertained in the trade. At this time there was a French silk manufacturing house under the firm of "Depully, Noutier, and Co." established in the city, and as this kind of manufacture was more of foreign make and use than in this country, those foreigners were consulted about the matter, and ultimately they got the order for the silk, which was for 1,000 yards. There was, however, a positive stipulation with this house that the silk should be entirely made by English hands, and that no persons whatever should manufacture an inch of it, except a Spitalfields weaver, the foreign house having the direction and superintendence of the work, according to the manner of the French looms, if that mode should be found superior to the English machinery. So far, however, from this being the case, that although the Frenchmen were at the commencement seemingly unalterably attached to the perfection of their own looms and mode of weaving, during the progress of the work, the very clever and ingenious Spitalfields weavers, whom they employed, pointed out to them the errors of the French mode so clearly and convincingly, that the foreigners were compelled reluctantly not only to admit the superiority of the English loom, but to adopt it in the remainder of the manufacture; and not only this, but they had all their own looms altered to the English mode, and have taken the improvement over with them to France; for the house not having been at all successful here, the establishment in the city was broke up soon after the completion of the King's order, and they returned to France. So careful an anxiety was there to guard against any fraud or imposition as to the silk being made by British hands, that a silk-merchant of great experience and respectability at the west end of the town was employed by the Government to watch the progress of the different weavers in Spitalfields, to whom the silk was given out for manufacture, from the commencement of a piece in the loom to its finish, and occasionally in this stage of the work to mark it with his seal; and in every instance this was done, so that there could be no possible doubt as to how and by whom the work was completed. It may not be an uninteresting fact, in proof of the industry and skill to be found in this branch of trade at home, to state, that of the thousand yards which composed the order, 200 yards of this beautiful and difficult manufacture were wove in every part by a young female not more than 20 years of age, and the elegant finish she gave to her work was considered, by Messrs. Depaully, Nontier, and Co., to fully equal, if not surpass, any of the rest executed by male hands. This portion of the work, it seems, was given out to the father of this young girl, who was known to be one of the most ingenious and skillful weavers in Spitalfields; but at that time the poor man's health was in a very impaired state, and after accepting the order, he found that he could not possibly execute it, and was on the point of returning it, when his daughter, anxious that her father should not lose so favorable an opportunity of earning something handsome for his family, and the honour besides of manufacturing the King's use, said she would undertake to weave the silk herself. The father, although he knew the girl had been very clever and ingenious from her childhood, and had paid great attention all her life to the most difficult intricacies of the loom, never imagined that she would be able to accomplish so new and difficult a work as this must be to her, particularly as she had never tried such a manufacture before; and he for some time refused to let her make the attempt or to listen to her at all upon the subject: her earnest entreaties, however, and the burden of a rather distressed family, induced the father to mention the girl's proposal to Messrs. Depaully and Noutier, assuring them at the same time that she really was very ingenious and clever in the loom at other silks, although she certainly had never made any such as this, and the masters at once, very much to their credit, decided upon giving so industrious a girl a fair trial. Some of the thread silk was accordingly given out to her, and she set about her work without delay; but before she had finished the weaving of many inches of it in the loom, the masters saw at a glance that she was perfect mistress of her work, and that no person in trade could be more competent to complete it. Thenceforward, for 16 months, did this young girl unceasingly labour at her task until she had completed with her own hands nearly 200 yards of this splendid and in this country unique specimen of British manufacture. Mary Davis is her name, and she resides with her father in South Conduit-street, Bethnal-green-road. The labour and difficulty of making this silk may be judged of by the fact, that the quickest of the weavers who worked at it—and this young female was one of them—could not complete more than 15 inches of it in the day; and the wages for this arduous work was only 9s. per yard. We mentioned in a former article, that the weaver of this silk, finding that they could not maintain themselves upon the rate of wages then paid to them, such was the slowness and labour of the work, complained of the circumstance, and induced a representation to be made to His Majesty to that effect; and that the moment the complaint had reached the Royal ear, His Majesty was graciously pleased to direct, that thenceforward the actual weavers should receive double wages from His Majesty's bounty until the completion of the whole of the work.

Under the new terrace of the Castle, commencing at the Brunswick tower, and terminating at the south-east angle, forming a crescent, and enclosing about two acres of ground, is the orangery, descending gently from the north side and looking towards the south. This terrace itself is a remarkable instance of the strength and solidity, as the taste with which Sir Jeffery Wyatville is carrying on the improvements in this palace. Immediately under the gravel surface of the terrace is a floor of lead, and beneath this again is one of iron; and lastly, there is a floor directly over the orangery composed of wood and plaster, the whole forming a mass of strength and durability, may with truth almost be said to defy the inroads of time itself. This substantial work, it should be observed, extends only to that part of the terrace which is over the orangery, and is intended chiefly as a protection for the portion of the beautiful garden which this terrace encloses and partially covers. All the other parts of the terrace are entirely of stone having loop-holes, in which cannon are intended to be placed, this being the only accessible point of the Castle in case of attack. The whole of the garden within this terrace is proceeding rapidly towards perfection, and will be an object of great attraction when entirely arranged, under the able direction of Mr. Aiton, of Kensington, the King's gardener; and will boast some of the choicest plants and flowers that Europe produces. Some of the orange-trees that are already planted are of immense size, being from 16 to 18 feet in height, and the diameter of the stem 8 and 10 inches, and as the orange tree is known to be of very slow growth, these must at least be 100 years old, and were presented to His Majesty by the present King of France.

The eastern wing of the Castle, viewed from the footpath that leads through the Little Park from Frogmore to Datchet, is the nearest view that can be had of the external beauties and magnificence of this palace, being a distance of about half a mile only, and this view presents a different feature from any other part of the Castle. The appearance of this wing would seem much too uniform, but for the recent improvement of raising the north-east tower at the one end, and the newly built octagon towers are four heavy projections, and in these projections are contained the splendid Gothic windows of His Majesty's principal rooms, and no approach to this wing of the Castle is permitted nearer than the footpath of which we have spoken. The view of this wing, however, is by no means so picturesque as any of the other sides of the building. The most advantageous view, beyond comparison, is from the London road, on the Eton side; for although this portion of the Castle lying north is principally in shade, yet standing as it does on a lofty eminence, and surmounted by its beautiful minarets and splendid towers (for of the latter there are here several—viz., Julius Cæsar's Tower, Wykeham Tower, the New Brunswick Tower, and the Round Tower), presents a grandeur of effect to which it would be difficult for description to do justice. The lofty Sunning-hill side presents also a most splendid view; for although less commanding and sublimely grand than that which we have just described, it possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of light and shadow, which the other wants. The necessity of giving a greater elevation to the Keep, or Round Tower, is very apparent in this view; for although an object of so decided a character in the building, it scarcely raises its head above the less marked features of the structure, and indeed, were it not for the magnitude of the Royal Standard, which always surmounts this tower while His Majesty is at Windsor, it would be almost lost to view as at all remarkable. The Royal Standard thus hoisted here is of very extensive dimensions, the drapery being 30 feet in length, and of a proportionate depth, and the flag-staff upwards of 40 feet in height. To those who have ever seen Carlton-house in its perfectly furnished state, much of the furniture at present occupying the King's and Queen's new apartments in the Castle would easily be recognizable, although in its new situation it appears to much greater advantage, and is far more attractive; but on this head we shall speak more particularly when all is arranged, for this is *yet* by no means the case.

Some of the most eminent artists have been consulted in the arrangements. and Messrs. Chantry and Wilkie, the Royal Academicians, have had, by command, some private audiences of His Majesty, it is supposed, with reference to the busts and pictures in the corridor, and probably to receive orders for other new ones. A trial has been had by His Majesty and a select party of the octagon music-room, and the effect of the music in the first instance was not, quite satisfactory; but some very slight alterations, it is known, will not fail to remedy the defect.

Thomas Rigby Printer.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH MAY, 1829.

No. 198 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having had under considerations the present mode of Foraging the mounted Corps of this Presidency, is pleased to annul the Orders of the 29th September 1824 and to revert to the publication of the above orders with the following alterations, to take effect from the 1st September next, with those Corps that are not supplied with Grass by contract, and with such as are, on the expiration of the same.

1st It is to be understood that the allowance drawn for Grass cutters, is to be considered a public fund to be accounted for to Government and to be denominted "Regimental or Troop, Forage Fund."

2d A permanent Establishment of Grass Cutters is to be entertained for each Troop of Horse Artillery and Cavalry consisting of a Muccadum and proportion of Grass Cutters not less than one third the full complement in cantonments and two thirds when marching.

3d Commanding officers shall lay in sufficient stock of Hay in Cantonments by means of the Forage Fund followers, but are not to employ contractors for supplying Forage.

4th Forage account to be kept by the Quarter Master and al disbursements made by him under the Orders of the Commanding Officer and regularly inserted in the Regimental Order Book.

5th No Establishment except for Forage to take place without permission previously obtained from Head Quraters

6th All alterations respecting the number of Grass Cutters mustered in Troops to be published in orders.

7th The Forage Fund account to be balanced monthly signed by the Commanding officer, Adjutant and Quarter Master, and the amount declared in orders.

8th Annual statements of the Forage Fund account to be transmitted on the 31st December to Head Quarters and adjustments by partial transfers of accumulated balances shall take place if deemed expedient by the Commander in Chief.

9th The system to be minutely reported upon by Reviewing Officers.

10th The Established daily Ration of Forage is fixed as follows

Hay 30lbs or Kurbee 20lbs. and when Green Grass is supplied 40lbs.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1829.

No. 199 of 1829.—Assistant Surgeon J. Howison in charge of the Lunatic Asylum is allowed a furlough to Sea for one year for the recovery of his health.

No. 200 of 1829.—Cadet Richard Phillips for the Infantry and Assistant Surgeon John Porter Malcolmson having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Lady Feversham on the 24th instant, and produced the Certificates of their respective appointments to this Establishment, they are admitted accordingly into the servive from the date, the Cadet to be promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commision for future adjustment.

Superintending Surgeon Frederick Trash has returned to his duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, by the Ship Lady Feversham which arrived at Bombay on the 24th instant.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1829.

No. 201 of 1829.—An order issued on the 14th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel Riddell of the Madras Cavalry directing Captain J. Farquha son of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry to assume the Command of the Troops at Sholapore from that date is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1829.

No. 202 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following proclamation issued from the General Department be published in General Orders

The Hon'ble Major General Sir John Malcolm G. C. B. &c Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and the Territories Subordinate thereto, having proceeded to Mahabuleshwer Hills, is pleased to declare that during his absence from the Seat of Government he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by Law. when in Council at Bombay.

The Administration at the Presidency will, in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the Members of the Government, His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Bradford K. C. B. Officiating as acting President and as such exercising the accustomed Military Command of the Garrison and the whole executive powers of that office in its different Departments.

All Official correspondence is to be carried on and the resolutions of Government are still to be passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1829.

No. 204 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Act of Parliament respecting the effects of deceased Officers and Soldiers be published in General Orders.

ANNO SEXTO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP LXI.

An Act to amend Two Acts; of the Fifty-eighth Year of His late Majesty, for regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying on Service, and the Receipt of Sums due to Soldiers; and of the Fourth Year of His present Majesty, for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the *East India* Company.

[22d *June* 1825.]

Whereas and Act was passed in the Fifty eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the Distribution of the Effects of officers and Soldiers dying in Service, and the Receipt of Sums due to Soldiers*: And whereas by an Act passed in the Fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the* East India *Company and to authorize Soldiers and Sailors in the* East Indies *to sent and receive Letters at a reduced Rate of Postage*, and by certain Articles of War made in pursuance thereof, Provision is made for the Care and Application of the Effects and Credits of deceased Officers and Soldiers in the said Company's Service: And whereas the Transmission to Regimental Agents or other Persons of the Effects or Proceeds of Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in His Majesty's Service or in the Service of the said Company, has been found highly beneficial in securing an early Distribution of such Effects among the Relations of such Officers and Soldiers at small Expence, and many Sums are the hereby saved to the Relations of Soldiers, which would otherwise be, from their small Amount, wholly lost; and it is therefore expedient to render the Provisions of the said recited Acts, relating to such Matters, more effectual: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the Authority of the same. That it shall be lawful for all Officers and Persons who may be employed or required by or under the Authority of any Articles of War in force for the Time being, either for the Officers or Soldiers in the Service of His Majesty, or for the *European* Officer or Soldiers in the said Company, to take care of or collect, or superintend and direct the Collection of the Effects of Officers or Soldiers dying in Service out of the United Kingdom, to ask, demand and receive any such Effects, and to commence, prosecute, and carry on any Actions or Suits for the Recovery thereof, without taking out any Letters of Administration, either with any Will annexed or otherwise, in like Manner in every Respects as if such Officers or Persons had been appointed Executors, or had taken our Letters of Administration of such Effects; and no Registers in the *East Indies*, or elsewhere in any Colonies or Possessions of His Majesty abroad, shall in any Manner interpose in relation to any such Effects, unless require or authorized so to do by any such Officers or Persons under the Provisions of this Act; any Act or Acts of Parliament, Law, Statute, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Officers and others, authorized under the Articles of War to take care of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers, empowered to collect and receive the same without taking out Letters of Administration, &c. of any Court abroad, shall

Effects remitted to Agents, &c. not to be deemed Assets within the Province in which they reside so as to render Administration necessary, &c, Place of Remittance may be charged to suit the Persons entitled to the Effects.

II And be it further enacted, That such Effects or Proceeds of Effects, when remitted to any Regimental Agent or other Person, under any Orders or Regulation of the Secretary at War in that Behalf, or of the Military Secretary to the Government of any of the said Company's Presidencies respectively, shall not, by reason of coming in to the Hands of such Agent or person, be deemed or taken to be Assets or Effects within the Province in which such Agent or Person shall reside, so as to render it necessary that Administration should be taken out in respect thereof in such Province, unless Administration of any other Effects of the Officer or Soldier to whom the Proceeds so remitted shall have belonged shall have been or shall be taken out in such Province; and it shall be lawful, for the Secretary at War in all Cases relating to the Effects of any Officer or Soldier in His Majesty's Service, and for the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which the deceased Officer or Soldier shall have belonged in all Cases relating to the Effects of any *European* Officer or Soldier in the Service of the said Company, to order that any such Effects or Proceeds of any such Effects shall be remitted to any other Place where the same can be more conveniently paid over to the Person or Persons entitled thereto; and the Obedience to any such Orders by any Agent or Person to whose Hands any such Effects shall come, shall be a sufficient Discharge to such Agent or Person; and no such Agent or Person shall be liable to any Action or Suit by reason of any such Effects or Proceeds of Effects having been in his Hands, and thereafter transmitted under the Order of the Secretary at War or Military Secretary respectively in that Behalf.

Surplus, only after Payment of Funeral Expences and Debts &c., to be deemed the Personal Estate of the Deceased.

III And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary at War in the Case of any Officer or Soldier in His Majesty's Service, and for the Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which the deceased Officer or Soldier shall have belonged, in the Case of any *European* Officer or Soldier in the Service of the said Company, to order or direct the Payment of any Charges or Expences attending or relating to the illness or Funeral of any such Officer or Soldier out of the Proceeds of Effects, or out of any Arrears of Pay or Half Pay, and that Pay-Charges and Expences, together with all Regimental Debts and Military Wa-

ments which may be allowed under the Provisions of any Act or Acts of Parliament, or Article of War made in pursuance thereof, shall be made out of such Effects or Proceeds of Effects, or Arrears of Pay or Half Pay, and the Surplus only, after such Payment, shall be deemed the Personal Estate of the Deceased.

Bombay Castle, 30th May, 1829.

No. 205, of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extracts of dispatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department be published in General Orders.

Letters dated 26th November, 1828.

PARA. 3d, We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Strover to return to his duty on your Establishment.

4th, We have permitted Captain W. Hamond, of your Establishment to defer his departure for India until the sailing of the first Company's Bombay Ship in December next.

5th, We have permitted Captain William Hamond, of your Establishment to remain in this Country until the Month of February next.

6th, We have permitted Captain William Wilkie, late of your Establishment to retire from the Company's Service from the 17th June 1828.

Letters dated 10th December 1828.

PARA. 2d, We transmit in the Packet a List of the Officers of your Establishment who have succeeded to half Shares of Off-reckoning between the 1st May 1824, and the 1st May 1826, specifying the dates of their succession to the Junior List, and of the succession to the List of full Sharers of such of them as have gained this advantage so far as is known in this Country.

LIST of the Promotions to the Off reckoning Fund under the New System between 1st May 1824 and 1st May 1826

Bombay,			Event by which they gained a half share on the New System.
1824 May 1st	Lieut. Col, Commt.	G. Cox	On augmentation of Cavalry.
,, ,, 21st	,,	M. Kennedy, and J. A. Wilson	Infantry } v. General Boye removed to Senior Cavalry } List in room of Genl. Marshall, deceased,
,, Sept. 17th	,,	W. Brooks and T. A. Cowper.	Engineers v. Genl. Blachford removed to Senior List in the room of Genl. Anderson deceased.
1825 Mar 19th	,,	G. Macknochie and G. R. Kemp	Infantry v. Colonel Prother deceased.
,, July 29th	,,	S. Goodfellow	Engineers v. Cowper deceased.
1826 Feb. 2d	,,	H. Roome and J. Cunningham	Infantry v Baker deceased.
,, Mar 6th	,,	Christr. Hodgson	Artillery on augmentation.
,, April 27th	,,	J. F. Dyson	Infantry v. J. A. Wilson deceased.

LIST Shewing the Order in which the above Officers would have stood on the Junior List for succession to full shares on the old system.

NAMES.	CORPS.	Event by which they would have succeeded to the share on the Junior List on the old system.	Date on when they would have been removed from the Junior list to a full share under the old System.
G. Cox	Infantry	21st May 1824 v. Boye Senior list	5th Sept. 1826 on augmentation of Infy.
W. Brooks	Engineers	17th Sept. do. v. Blachford do.	23d Sept. 1826 v. Baillie decd.
M. Kennedy	Infantry	19th March 1825 v. Prother dec'd.	2d Apr. 1827 v. Wilson dec'd.
J. A. Wilson	by date of rank in the Army	2d Feb. 1826 v. Baker deceased	Died 26th Apr. 1826 } Before vacancies
Cavalry			Do. 3d Sept. 1827 } happened to give
G. Macknochie	Infantry	27th Apr. 1826 v. J. A. Wilson do.	them full shares-
G. R. Kemp	ditto	8th Sept. 1826 on augmentation	2d Nov. 1827 v. Oakes deceased.
C. Hodgson	Artillery	23d do. do v. Baillie deceased	Casualties have not occurred yet so far as is known to bring these on to a full share.
H. Roome	Infantry	2d Apr. 1827 v. Wilson do.	
J. Cunningham	ditto	4th Sept. do. v. Macknochie do	
J. F. Dyson	ditto	2d Nov. do. v. Grant Senior list.	

PARA. 4th, We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Lieutenant Edmond Sparrow, (via the Cape of Good Hope).

Superintending Surgeon F. Trash.

The following List of out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital who have been permitted to reside and receive their Stipends under this Presidency is also published.

List of Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital resident in India.

Statement of Service. | Description of the Pensioner

Regiment.	20th Foot	76 foot.
NAMES.	Francis De Dominico,	Francis Mc Donald.
Date of admission on the Pension.	29th Oct 1828	" "
Age.	40	47
Serjeant Major.	0	0
Qr. Mr. Serjeant.	0	0
Serjeant.	0	0
Corporal.	0	0
Private.	21 8/12	23 1/12
E. India.	8 6/12	22 4/12
W. Service.	0	0
Total Service.	29 14/12	36 3/12
Rate per day.	1/2	1-7 1/2
Complaint,	Pulmonia affection and worn out	Worn out.
Where born,	Italy.	Eskey. Sligo.
Height. Feet.	5	5
Height. Ins.	7 1/2	7
Hair.	Black.	Grey.
Eyes.	Hazle.	Hale.
Complexion.	Bro'.	Dark.
Trade or occupation.	Hair Dresser	Laborer.
Residence.	Bombay.	"
REMARKS.		
Amount of Pension to the 24th of December 1828.	£ 3 " 3 " 2	£ 4 " 7 " 11 1/2

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1829.

No. 206 of 1829.—Captain B. Bennett of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed on furlough to China and eventually to Europe for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant W. C. Freeman of the 2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to Aurangabad and Mominabad on urgent private affairs with leave of absence for three months.

No. 207 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain T.

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Stevenson of the Horse Artillery, Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Powder vice Captain Barton deceased.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1829.

No. 208 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Rainey to be Private Secretary to His Excellency the Acting President in Council from the 27th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1829.

No 209 of 1829.—The appointment of Lieutenant T. Sutton of the Artillery to Superintend the construction of the public buildings, in progress at Rajkote, by the Officer Commanding at that station, under date the 16th ultimo, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 2d June 1829.

No. 210 of 1829.—Captain F. T. Farell of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 3d June 1829.

No. 211 of 1829.—Lieutenant Henry Pelham of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry is permited to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years for the recovery of his health.

No. 212 of 1829.—Lieutenant Colonel Kennett is relieved from the Special Committee of which Lieutenant Colonel Commandant D. Leighton C. B. is President and will proceed to Baroda to assume the Command of the Subsidiary Force at that Station to which he stands appointed by General Order of the 17th January last.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

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